Quality On Tap!

City of WASILLA
Public Works Department
290 E. Herning Avenue
Wasilla, Alaska 99654

[CUSTOMER NAME]
[STREET ADDRESS]
[ADDRESS 2]
[CITY, ST ZIP CODE]

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City of Wasilla

2006 Drinking Water

Consumer Confidence Report

LACY LANE

FOUNDED 1917 CITY OF WASILLA · ALASKA

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We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensure you the best water quality possible.

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of contaminants.

The presence of these contaminants does not indicate that water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections.

This is a community water system. Source is one well, supplied through two pressurized tanks providing the pressure throughout the distribution system.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in the drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables reflect the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st 2006 to December 31st, 2006 or the most recent monitoring results.

We here at the City of Wasilla work to provide top quality water to every tap.

In the wake of 9-11 we ask that all our customers help us protect your water source, which are the heart of your community, your way of life and your children's future.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected as indicated in this table.

We are please to report that no violations or deficiencies were noted for the Lacy Lane public water system in 2006 to report.

Waivers and/or non-detects: There are many regulations pertaining to sampling and monitoring of our water system. Since we have a waiver for Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Other Organic Contaminants, and Asbestos, we were not required to test for them during the time period covered by this report.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact us at 373-9010.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their drinking water. If you wish to bring up any other concerns, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
web site at
http://www.epa.gov/safewater

Division of Environmental Health Drinking Water Program
Web site at
http://map.dec.state.ak.us/eh/dww/index.jsp

Test Results for Lacy Lane PWS # 224109						
Contaminant	**MCL Violation**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely source of contamination to the best of our present knowledge**
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	NO	< M C L	Positive Negative	0		Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other; potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Nitrate						
Nitrate (AS N) 05/8/2006	NO	0.1019	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Arsenic						
Arsenic 11 / 28 / 2005	NO	0.00601	mg/L	0	0.010	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Radionuclide						
Gross Alpha	NO	< M C L	pCi/L	0	15 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Radium 226	NO	< M C L	pCi/L	0	5.0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits. Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.
Radium 228	NO	< M C L	pCi/L	0	5.0 pCi/L	
Uranium	NO	< M C L	mg/L	0	30 UG/L	
Lead & Copper						
Lead 11/8/2004	NO	0.00980	mg/L	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Copper 11/8/2004	NO	0.32300	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Disinfection Byproducts						
Total Trihalomethanes Running Annual Average	NO	0.00608	mg/L	n/a	0.1 mg/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids Running Annual Average	NO	0.00315	mg/L	n/a	0.060	By-product of drinking water disinfection Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:
Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – corresponds to one part per million parts.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter – corresponds to one part per billion parts.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Lead and Copper Information: A small number of the households in our area are tested for lead and copper periodically. It is possible that lead or copper levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. If you are concerned about elevated lead or copper levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested, and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before consuming tap water.
Arsenic Information: "While your drinking water meet's EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from the drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems".
Radon Information: Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive, dense, colorless, and odorless gas. Research has linked radon in air, and to a much lesser extent drinking water, to increased chances of respiratory illness and at least two types of cancer (lung and throat). Radon is not currently a regulated drinking water contaminant, however, the Radon Rule has been proposed by U.S. EPA to regulate radon in drinking water.